

41. The process of claim 40 wherein said inorganic particulate carrier has a particle size less than 100 microns.

42. A product produced by the process of one of claims 40 or 41.

REMARKS

Applicant has filed the present application as a 37 C.F.R. § 1.53 (b) continuation of parent application Serial No. 08/995,887, filed December 22, 1997. The Examiner has allowed amended claims 1, 3-9 and 11-14 in the parent application. The present continuation application includes claims based on amended claims 14-26 of the parent application and newly added claims as follows:

Continuation application	Parent Application
Claim	Claim
27	16
28	18
29	19
30	20
31	21
32	22
33	23
34	24
35	25

Continuation application	Parent Application
Claim	Claim
36	26
37	Newly Added
38	Newly Added
39	Newly Added
40	1, 14
41	1, 14, 16
42	1, 14, 15, 16

Claims 40-42 relate to a process or product produced by a process of coating a "conductive substrate." The specification supports this term in claim 14 as filed and in the paragraph bridging pages 39 and 40 as well as the first full paragraph on page 40, disclosing the application of the composition of the invention to non-conductive surfaces having a conductive coating or conductive surfaces by eletrodeposition.

The Examiner rejected claims in the parent application based on references that applicant will distinguish in the event that the Examiner will apply them to the continuation application. For example, the Examiner rejected claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as unpatentable in view of Harris et al. United States Patent No. 5,672,432 ("Harris") in view of Doshi et al., United States Patent 4,341,689. To the extent this rejection would apply to claim 42, applicant traverses this combination of references for the following reasons.

Doshi teaches a catalyst system for a two component urethane composition that when added to the components will provide extended pot-life or package stability. Doshi applies an amine catalyst to a molecular sieve and adds this molecular sieve-amine combination to a mixture of the two components that form the polyurethane precursor, i. e., a resin having functional hydrogens and a polyisocyanate. Over a period of time, atmospheric moisture drives the amine out of the molecular sieve and it becomes free to catalyze the reaction of the two components to form the polyurethane.

Harris on the other hand describes a coating composition based on an aqueous dispersion of a "self-crosslinkable" cationic polymer for electro-coating a substrate. (Harris, col.2, lines 54-62). Combining the compositions of Harris and Doshi would defeat the object of the latter in that the "aqueous" composition of Harris, when added to the substantially anhydrous composition of Doshi, would immediately trigger the release of Doshi's amine catalyst and negate the extended pot-life or package stability obtained by the Doshi composition. Doshi relies on ambient moisture absorbed over a period of time to bring about the gradual release of the amine absorbed on the molecular sieve; however, adding the water in Harris' aqueous composition to Doshi's composition as part of the mixing procedure would surely cause the Doshi reactants to immediately form the urethane polymer, and eliminate any extended pot-life or package stability that the Doshi system had, all contrary to the objectives of the Doshi teachings.

A skilled artisan therefore would not combine the teachings of these references because she or he would have no motivation to do so, since that would eliminate the advantages of the Doshi composition. In fact the combination of Harris and Doshi, in stead of providing motivation to combine their teachings, does just the opposite, i. e., they teach the disadvantage of making the combination, and in this respect teach away from applicant's invention.

The Examiner also rejected claims 16, 18-21 and 26 in the parent application under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over LaRoche, United States Patent 5,258,071 in view of Pellet et al., United States Patent 5,168,084 ("Pellet"). To the extent this rejection may apply to claims 26, 28-31 and 36 of this application applicant distinguishes these references as follows.

The amendments to claims 26, 28-31 and 36 define the catalyst as an "organo-metallic" material which distinguishes the catalysts of LaRoche and Pellet. The former describes inorganic catalysts such as palladium nitrate on a carrier employed in for example "FCC" processes (fluid catalytic cracking), whereas the latter describes the use of organic peroxides, such as benzoyl peroxide on a carrier for use in polymerization reactions. These do not amount to teachings or suggestions of applicant's organo-metallic catalyst materials sorbed on an inorganic particulate carrier for an aqueous coating composition.


The rejections of the remaining claims in the parent application all rely on LaRoche and Pellet with other references, or LaRoche and Pellet

with Doshi and other references. Applicant would traverse these rejections if applied to the balance of the claims in this application for the same reasons given above.

Applicant's attorney requests that the Examiner enter and consider the amendment prior to an examination of the application on the merits.

Respectfully submitted,


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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal service pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.8 on the day given below and is addressed to the Commissioner for Patents P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia, 22313-1450.

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